THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

in North Carolina.

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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 108. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,815

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

August

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Almanac—August 1.

Sun Rises	5.06 A M
Sun Sets	7.04 P M
Day's Length	13 h 58 m
High Water at Southport	4.40 P M
High Water at Wilmington	6.27 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., August 1.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 77°; 8 p. m., 73°; maximum, 81°; minimum, 75°; mean 78°. Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall for the month up to date 4.82 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North and South Carolina fair weather; light northerly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There was heavy rain yesterday in Georgia, Florida and Arkansas; light rains in Texas, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. The average maximum temperature in the cotton region ranged from 85 to 94 degrees. The maximum at the Wilmington station was 81; Raleigh, 80; Weldon, Newbern, Greensboro, 82; Charlotte, 86; Lumberton, 90.

OUTLINES.

Seventeen-year-old Lee Sawyer, who killed his father at Rosedale, Pasquotank county, N. C., has been arrested in Norfolk, Va. —— Judge Simonton, of the United States Court, has decided that section 25 of the Revenue Act of North Carolina, forbidding the sale of pianos and organs within the State without the payment of a $250 license tax, is unconstitutional. —— John E. Hurst, the millionaire merchant of Baltimore, nominated for Governor by the Maryland State Democratic Convention; points in the platform adopted. —— The smallpox scare in Patrick county, Va., is creating considerable excitement. —— No further trouble has occurred at Brookside, Ala.; the reports sent out by special correspondents were greatly exaggerated. —— Jackson, Miss., is full of Populists; they propose holding a State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. —— The reported landing of an expedition in Cuba, with men, arms and ammunition, has been confirmed. —— An insurance swindle has been discovered at Washington, N. C. —— George Dixon, the champion featherweight of the world, defeats Tom Connelly in the fourth round. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton steady; middling gulf 75-16 cent; middling uplands 7 1-16 cents; Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $2.20@3.00; good to choice do $3.00@3.80; wheat firm and dull at 1@1½ cents lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 73⅜c; corn fairly active and firm; No. 2 red 48⅛c at elevator, afloat 49⅜c; spirits turpentine steady at 27¼@28c; rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 57½

The old, and an effective remedy for preventing a dog from going mad in August was to kill him in July or earlier. This was never known to fail.

Dr. Edward Beecher, also a minister, brother of the famous Henry Ward Beecher, died at his home in New York city a few days ago, in his 93d year.

The free-silver men carried twenty-seven of the twenty-eight wards of St. Louis in the election Saturday for delegates to the Missouri State Democratic Convention to meet August 6th.

Sometimes surprises are pleasant and sometimes they are not. A gentleman from England concluded he would surprise a brother in Michigan by making him an unexpected visit, and the gentleman in Michigan concluded he would also surprise his brother in England in a similar manner. About the time the gentleman from England arrived in Michigan the gentleman from Michigan arrived in England. When they learned the situation they were both very much surprised and sufficiently amused with that kind of surprising.

Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse N. Y., still contends that electrocution does not kill. He asserts that in Auburn Prison he partially resuscitated one executed man when the warden interfered, and so far progressed in the resuscitating another that the prison authorities fearful that the man would recover applied deadly drugs. This part of the statement may be doubted but there are a good many who doubt the efficacy of this mode of capital punishment, which they contend is not death but simply suspended animation.

The Chicago *Tribune* advises Republican Congressmen when they get down to work to advocate doubling the tax on beer. That's advice wasted. There will be an election next year, and we'll wager a tin horn with brass trimmings, that such a proposition couldn't get a respectable vote from either party. The Teutonic citizen is a powerful factor in some of the States North of us, and higher taxed beer either means higher priced beer or poorer beer.

It is always well for a man to keep on good terms and maintain his credit with his wife. After Senator Jones, of Nevada, had made about $5,000,000 he waded in too deep and lost every red. His wife had about $60,000 worth of jewels, which she lent him, and on the money he raised on these he started out again, struck it rich and soon became wealthy again. He redeemed the diamonds, added 25 per cent. in cash and returned them to Mrs. Jones.

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen*, calls attention to the fact that the prejudice which existed some time ago against agricultural colleges is disappearing, as their value becomes more realized. Every State ought not only to have one or more agricultural colleges, but also a farm conducted in a practical way in which experiments might be made with new seeds and plants, and in different modes of culture, &c., to advance the cause of agriculture.

Governor Culberson, of Texas, has issued notice by proclamation that the Corbett–Fitzsimmons mill can't be pulled off in that State. It remains now to be seen whether the bruisers can knock Governor Culberson out as they did Governor Mitchell, of Florida, after all his palavering and proclaiming.

Investigation has shown that it was the cattlemen and not the Indians who were at the bottom of the trouble with the Bannocks in Wyoming. Some of the settlers alleged to have been killed by them were killed fifty or sixty years ago, and were resuscitated to be killed over again.

The newspapers of New York city have awakened such an interest in the case of Maria Barberi, who was sentenced to be electrocuted for killing her faithless lover, that over 30,000 names have been signed to petitions asking for a commutation of sentence.

It is stated that all the available space at the Atlanta Exposition has been engaged and that the management can't consider any more applications. There is no more room to put up more buildings if money was at command for that purpose.

The Chicago *Tribune* advises Republican Congressmen to touch the tariff question very lightly when they get to law-making, and to steer far away from anything like a general revision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. D. BROWN—Final sale.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—For rent.
NOTICE—Man to clean cistern.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

W. M. CUMMING—Stock for sale.
Y. M. C. A.—$5 membership.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. D. A. Covington, of Monroe, is here on business.

— Mr. H. Witcover, of Marion, is here on a visit to friends.

— Messrs. Chas. R. Thomas and E. K. Bishop, of Newbern, are in the city on business.

— Mr. J. L. Middleton leaves this afternoon on a visit to friends and relatives at Laurinburg.

— Mr. John E. Graves, of the Parmele-Eccleston Lumber Company, of Jacksonville, is a visitor at his old home.

— Capt. Geo. C. Morrison, night clerk at The Orton, left yesterday on a tour through Western North Carolina. He will visit Mount Airy, Blowing Rock and other places of interest.

— Mr. G. Z. French was summoned by telegraph Tuesday evening to the bedside of his sick mother, who resides in Augusta, Me. He and his brother, Mr. Wm. French, of Rocky Point, left that night for the North.

— Messrs. A. Toon, Columbus county; W. S. Patrick, Clinton; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; W. H. Fonville, Goldsboro; I. H. Sugg, Greenville; E. Vaughan, Hartville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Paymaster E. S. Latimer, of the N. C. Naval Battalion, arrived here yesterday from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, to take in the cruise with the reserves. He will return and join his family after the cruise is over. Of course they could not get along without the paymaster.

— Florence *Times*: "Mrs. P. H. Walsh and family will leave Florence the last of this week for Wilmington, where they will make their future home, as Mr. Walsh is making that city his headquarters. They are at present visiting with Mrs. W. F. Penny. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have resided in this city for the past fifteen years, and their many friends regret their departure."

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Cooler; light northerly winds.

— Read the continuation of the Harvey-Horr discussion on third page.

— A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day at 12 o'clock.

— The theatrical season will be opened here August 20th, when "The White Squadron" will be presented.

— A local observer (not of the Weather Bureau), says you may expect a big storm on or about the 20th inst.

— The members' monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Friday night.

— The steamer *Frank Sessoms* from Fayetteville, will bring excursionists this morning from points along the river.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m., was 6.2 feet, a fall of 3 8 feet in twenty-four hours.

— Will not some enterprising citizens take hold of the plant of the Industrial Manufacturing Company and make money?

— The STAR can supply back numbers from the beginning of the Harvey-Horr silver debate, having printed a small extra edition for that purpose. Price, five cents per copy.

— Josie Drew, a white woman, charged with disorderly conduct, was tried in the City Court yesterday by Mayor Fishblate, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs.

— The discussion on the free coinage of silver between Harvey and Horr is resumed in the STAR this morning. See third page. Back numbers of the STAR from the beginning of the discussion may be had at five cents each.

—A female baseball club is expected to play here next Thursday and Friday. The game will doubtless afford great sport for the "boys," but it is not to be supposed that lady spectators will be conspicuous, except by their absence. The Confidence and Wilmington teams will cross bats at Hilton to-morrow.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

Magistrates' Courts.

In Justice Bunting's Court yesterday, Fannie Green, charged with slandering Nancy Poisson (both colored) was discharged, the evidence being insufficient.

W. A. Loftin, colored, charged with wilful abandonment of his family, was also discharged for want of evidence to sustain the complaint.

Justice McGowan tried R. McDonald, colored, arrested for disorderly conduct. Defendant was found guilty, but judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Edward McKibbon, charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery was found guilty but discharged on payment of costs.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—2 bales cotton, 40 casks spirits turpentine, 91 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar, 25 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—60 casks spirits turpentine, 216 bbls rosin, 59 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—63 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 19 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2 bales; spirits turpentine, 163 casks; rosin, 352 bbls; tar, 108 bbls; crude turpentine, 44 bbls.

Moonlight Excursion.

The moonlight excursion on the *Wilmington* last night to Carolina Beach was a successful and pleasant affair. The boat left her wharf at 8.30 o'clock, with a large number of young people on board. There was a light breeze on the river and the moon shone brightly. At the Beach, the time was passed in dancing and strolling on the sands until the whistle blew for the return to the city.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NAVAL BATTALION.

In Readiness to Begin the Cruise of 1895—Wilmington Division Will Go On Board the Nantucket To-morrow.

The Naval Battalion of North Carolina will begin their cruise for the year 1895 to-morrow. Commander Winslow and Lieutenant Commander George L. Morton were at work yesterday getting everything in readiness for the cruise, which is expected to be the best ever held by the North Carolina Reserves. The Wilmington division will do itself honor by carrying a large number. Commander Winslow sent a letter to Capt. Harris Northrop of the Wilmington Light Infantry, extending an invitation to that Company to furnish a detachment of W. L. I. men to act on the cruise of 1895 as a marine guard. This will add much to the already efficient ship's company, and place the Reserves on board the *Nantucket* on an equality with a regular war-ship.

The Naval Battalion of North Carolina will, the same as heretofore, man the *Nantucket*, from a commander to fireman and coal-passer, with members of the Reserves. A large number of the North Carolina Reserves are expected to arrive to-morrow and Saturday, to join the Wilmington Division which will go into commission on board the monitor *Nantucket* to-morrow at noon.

Dr. T. S. Burbank, Surgeon of the Battalion, will reach here to-day. Paymaster Latimer, who has been spending the Summer at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier, Va., arrived yesterday and has entered upon his duties. It is hoped by most prominent citizens that the double-turreted moniter *Amphitrite* will visit Wilmington instead of stopping at Southport.

It is more than probable that the citizens of Wilmington, and the merchants especially, will give the officers of this naval warship a reception which will surpass those given by other Southern cities, or the one given the French man-of-war which visited here a few years ago.

The officers of the battalion are to be complimented on the hard work done in the last few days. Chief Engineer Furlong, with his corps of assistants, were overhauling and repairing the monitor's machinery yesterday, and by to-morrow noon will have everything in readiness to move from the mooring at the foot of Chesnut street and proceed to Southport.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Copy of resolutions of respect passed at meeting of directors of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Co. in regard to the death of Capt. John H. Daniel:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God it has seemed wise and best to remove from our midst by death the esteemed and respected general manager of this corporation, Capt. John H. Daniel; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize the hand of Him "who doeth all things well," being "too good to be unkind and too wise to err," still we can but deplore his taking off in the full vigor of manhood and in the midst of his usefulness to his family and to this community, and as an expression of our esteem and regard for him as a man and an officer, we do hereby

Resolve, That we greatly deplore his decease, and that we have suffered the loss of a personal friend and this corporation an active and zealous officer, while our community is bereft of a gentleman of ardent and generous impulses.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory that the office of the company be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a page in our records be set apart and inscribed with his name and date of birth and death.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved mother and grief-stricken family our tenderest sympathy in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to his mother and family, and also to the city papers with request to publish.

Population of Wilmington.

If the population of Wilmington is not more than 22,027, as indicated by the census just taken in connection with the census of school children, it shows an increase of just 10 per cent. over the census of 1890, and is less than the general estimates, which have ranged around 24,000.

What the latest figures represent beyond the natural increase cannot even be approximately determined. It may be noted, however, that quite a number of negroes have removed from Wilmington during the past five years, and that there has been no large influx of new population from the outside. The fact is, Wilmington is not growing as rapidly in trade and population as she should. Business, in some branches, is overdone, credit is too cheap, and there is an absence of that unity of purpose among her business men that is necessary to success.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

An attempt at robbery was made Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. F. M. King, on South Fifth street. Mr. King went home at 11 o'clock that night, and found his mother up and much disturbed, and the dogs in the yard barking furiously. Taking a pistol, he went through the house, and on opening the back door saw a man standing in the yard. The man ran and jumped the fence when he saw Mr. King approaching.

Betting on the Fights.

A New York telegram says: Pools have been established in the South on the proposed fights at Dallas, and odds of 300 to 100 are given that the fight will take place. The betting on the fighters is as follows: 400 to 600 against Corbett; 500 to 400 against Fitzsimmons; 600 to 700 against O'Donnell; 700 to 800 against Maher; 400 to 500 against Ryan; 500 to 600 against Smith.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

ANNIE DAVIS, COLORED, SHOT BY EXCURSIONISTS.

Two Men Arrested—Improvements at Southern Pines—Illicit Distillery Destroyed—A Family Poisoned—The Wilkes Court Martial—Board of Charities—Base Ball—Populist Free Silver Picnics.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.

Last night about 8 o'clock, as the excursion train from Fayetteville was passing by Cary, Annie Davis, colored, was shot three times by parties on the train. Annie was standing in her yard, which is close by the track. Two of the balls struck her face and one her hand, breaking several bones. Two men were arrested when the train got to Sanford, charged with doing the shooting. They are white and were brougt back to Cary last night. The trial occurs at Cary, a station eight miles from Raleigh, to-day. Two witnesses state that these men did the shooting. A good many of the Fayetteville excursionists were drinking.

In talking with an acquaintance of Mr. Tufts, the soda fountain millionaire, who is doing so much for Southern Pines and vicinity, he said: Mr. Tufts is not doing this matter as a speculation, but more from philanthropic motives. He wants to build at that section and only seeks to get the principal back with a small and reasonable rate of interest. Mr. Tufts is reputed to be worth ten millions. He has bought 5,000 acres of land five miles from Southern Pines. One hundred acres has already been laid off with lots and wide streets. Fifty nice cottages are being erected on it, which will be rented to persons seeking that climate for health. Everything is being constructed for beauty, comfort and health. Beautiful wire fences with self-opening gates, are used exclusively. The rails for a road from this place to Southern Pines are being laid. One artesian well is being bored for at present. A casino, with cafe and hotel is being constructed. Mr. Tufts will not dispose of any of the 100 acres upon which he is building at any price. He will sell any portion of the 5,000 acres at cost. He has not named the place as yet.

The boy who stole the pony from Dr. Bobbitt and fled to Goldsboro was returned with the pony yesterday. He admitted his theft and was sent on to court under $500 bond.

Col. J. S. Carr was in the city to-day en route to Bertie county where he delivers an address to-morrow to the veterans at Windsor.

Mr. David T. Hay, chief of the meteorological division of the Geological Survey, is here consulting with State Geologist Holmes. He is on his way to Atlanta to arrange the Government exhibit.

Deputy Collector Woods reports the seizure and destruction of a sixty-five gallon illicit distillery at China Grove. Two hundred gallons of beer were also taken.

Auditor Furman says the statement which has appeared extensively in the State press that the Wilkes court-martial cost the State $900 is erroneous. It did not cost the State near that amount.

Mr. E. H. Love and his entire family, consisting of six persons, were poisoned by eating ice cream yesterday. They were all taken violently ill last night about one o'clock and had to call on their neighbors to send for a doctor. Mrs. Love and one of her daughters are yet seriously ill, while the others are very sick people. The family think the milk was poisoned, but this is not probable. It was caused by the condition of the freezer.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen Friday night, a deal of business in regard to street improvement will be transacted. The street committee will recommend the macadamizing of another block. The Seaboard Air Line will be asked to place flagmen at crossings on Jones and Harrington streets.

When Shaffer prepared the new city charter he reduced the salary of street commissioner, which is by far the most important position under our city government, from $85 to $65. He also made provision for a new office—that of city surveyor. Mr. Shaffer is a surveyor, and he intended to make the position of street commissioner inferior to city surveyor, the office which he would adapt to himself. "The best laid plans, etc," The street committee will at the meeting Friday night recommend that the street commissioner's salary be increased to what it formerly was. A rock crusher will be purchased this week and will be in operation in thirty days.

Capt. C. P. Denson and W. N. Jones, of the Public Board of Charities, inspected the Insane Asylum Monday. Capt. Denson reports that they were much gratified at the recent improvements, especially the locating of a system of water works. The wards were visited and the condition of the institution is reported as admirable.

The Nationals and Oak Citys, two colored base ball teams of this city, between which there exists a great deal of rivalry, play for the championship to-morrow.

The Populists are having free silver picnics all over the State. Thursday at Farrington Mills, Chatham county, Senator Butler, Maj. Guthrie, and Congressman Stroud will address the multitude. One hundred hogs and twenty-five sheep will be barbecued for the great crowd expected. S. Otho Wilson, Register of Deeds Rogers, Hal Ayer and others from this city will attend.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Choice apples firm, with fair demand. Fine pears firmer. Peaches continue of irregular quality, with fancy firm. Grapes in better supply. Watermelons quiet and weak. Fancy muskmelons in light supply. Onions fairly active and firm. Tomatoes are selling well. Potatoes firm, with light supply. Huckleberries, per quart, 4 to 7c. Apples, per crate, 25 to 50c. Pears—LeConte, per barrel, $1.00 to 2.25; do Bartlett, per crate, 50 to 60c. Grapes—Georgia, per basket, 20 to 25c; do South Carolina, 1 pound, 6 to 12c; do case, $1.25 to 1.50; do North Carolina, 1 pound, 6 to 15c. Peaches—carrier, 75c to $2.00; basket, 30c to $1.00; crate, 65c to $1.00. Watermelons—hundred, $7.00 to 15 00; car-loads, $50 to 135. Muskmelons—barrel, 75c to $2.50; basket, 27 to 75c; carrier, $2.00 to 3.00; crate, $1.00 to 1.25. Plums—Delaware, botan basket, 20 to 25c. Egg plant—barrel, $1.00 to 1.75. Onions—Virginia, potato barrel, $1.25 to 1.50; basket, 40 to 60c; do Maryland and Delaware, barrel, $1.25 to 1.75. Potatoes—rose, $1.00 to 1.50; do sweets, $2.20 to 4.00. Tomatoes—Maryland, carrier, 40 to 75c; do Norfolk do 40 to 65c.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marriage of Miss Emma M. Chadbourn and Dr. Geo. C. Worth.

The marriage of Miss Emma Maria Chadbourn to Dr. Geo. Clarkson Worth was solemnized last evening at the First Presbyterian Church by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D. The bride is the daughter of Mr. W. H. Chadbourn and the groom a son of Mr. D. G. Worth, of this city. The church was tastily decorated for the occasion with ferns and flowers, and was crowded with people, relations and friends of the young couple. The attendants on the bride and groom were: Miss Lucy Chadbourn, maid of honor, and Mr. W. M. Roberts, best man; Miss Margaret Gibson and Mr. Hugh L. Miller, Miss Serena Chadbourn and Mr. W. E. Worth, Jr., Miss Abbie Chadbourn and Mr. Frank Huggins, Miss Lucy Bacon and Mr. J. McAllister. The ushers were Mr. C. H. Robinson, Jr., Mr. C. C. Chadbourn, Mr. Jas. Hall and Mr. Walter Stevens.

After the marriage a reception was given to relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom at the residence of the father of the bride.

Dr. Worth and wife will leave to-morrow for China, where he goes as a medical missionary, having long since decided to make this his life work.

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

Intimations That Democrats and Republicans Will Both Ignore the Populists.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes:

"A prominent Republican Senator said to a representative of the *Sun* to-day: "Whatever happens we will have nothing to do with the Populists in the next Congress. There are at least seventeen Republican members of the Senate from the West who are engaged in fighting Populism with much greater spirit than they ever opposed the Democrats. In several of the Western States it is the only fight we have, and we cannot be expected to agree to any compromise which might strengthen the party in the South, but would be sure to weaken it in the West. Many of us have no serious disputes with the Democrats, and we would much rather compromise with them than make the slightest concession to to the Populists." It is therefore considered very probable that the Republicans and Democrats will agree to divide the Senate offices between them and that the Populists will not enter into the consideration of either party. This feeling of animosity against the Populists, which animates both the old political parties, is intended to weaken the Populistic organization throughout the country. The Western Republicans and the Southern Democrats stand in exactly the same position in regard to the Third party people, and neither can be expected to treat with them upon any subject. This will eventually, it is thought, cause the disintegration of the Populist party."

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

This Favors the Women, But With a Qualification.

In the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* Dr. Charles W. Townsend states that he sent a list of questions to eighteen women physicians in Boston and throughout the State in regard to the value of bicycling for women. The replies cover the field of bicycling for women very satisfactorily, showing that the bicycle is of great value to the average woman, and when improperly used may do harm. Outdoor exercise is of great value to every one, and women, as a rule, suffer greatly from the lack of it. Another thing from which women suffer is too heavy and too tight clothing. No amount of dress reform preaching or of calisthenic exercises will remedy these evils or awaken the woman to a knowledge of the possibilities of the enjoyment of life. This is what the bicycle is doing, and is destined to do.

In the same journal Dr. James R. Chadwick publishes an articles entitled "Bicycle Saddles for Women," in which he remarks that he finds no serious attempt has as yet been made to produce a saddle that shall be adapted to a woman's anatomy. Saddles in most use require many adjustments to be comfortable to the generality of female riders; some of the saddles are absolutely unfitted for the use of women; and teachers have no definite ideas by which they can adapt the saddle to the use of women.

FILIBUSTERS LAND IN CUBA.

Two Expeditions With Men, Arms, Ammunition and Dynamite.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Information was received in this city to-day of the successful landing in Cuba last Thursday of two bodies of insurgents, who carried with them two cannon, 700,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds of dynamite and hundreds of repeating rifles and revolvers. One expedition consists, it is said, of 278 men and the other of 75 men, almost all of them veterans of the last revolutionary war in Cuba. Letters announcing the safe landing of the two expeditions on the south coast of Santa Clara Province, Cuba, last Thursday were received at the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionary party in this city to-day. One of the expeditions was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Carlos Roloff. Gen. Jose Maria Rodriguez, chief of staff of General Gomez, was leader of the second. The expeditions, it is stated, started from Two Bays in the Bahama Islands, and were taken in small boats to several sailing craft, which conveyed the whole party to Cuba.

BACK TAXES.

EDITOR STAR—In to-day's issue of your paper you said, simply, that the Board of Aldermen turned over to the city attorney the book with an order to collect "back taxes," which statement is true in one sense but not in another, because the resolutions turning over the book were adopted by a yea and nay vote, and Walker and I voted "no." But you said, by implication, that we voted yea. Had you noted that fact your report would have been fuller. I regard the act of the Assembly, with respect to this matter, as being very grave.

I did not regard the act, handed down by the Assembly, as a mandate to the Board of Aldermen, but some did.

Respectfully,

J. O. NIXON.

WILMINGTON, July 31, 1895.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR's Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, P. E.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, August 2
Columbus circuit, Peacock's, August 3
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, August 3 and 4
Elizabeth circuit, Bladen Springs, August 10 and 11
Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, August 17 and 18
Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, August 18
Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, August 24 and 25
Bladen circuit, Antioch, August 31 and September 1
Kenansville circuit, Richlands, September 7 and 8
Brunswick circuit, Shalotte Camp, September 14 and 15
Clinton circuit, Johnson's, September 21 and 22.

THE MAILS.

On and after Sunday, June 16, 1895, the Mails at the Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice, will close and be ready for delivery as follows:

CLOSE.

For Mt. Airy and way stations—C F & Y V Railroad .... 8:45 a m
For Southport .... 8:30 a m
For Shallote (Brunswick Co.), Tuesdays and and Fridays .... 5.30 a m
For Wrightsville .... 1:15 a m
For North and way stations—W & W R R. 8:45 a m
For Cape Fear River Tuesdays and Fridays 1:00 p m
For South via Train 33 at Wilson, leaving here train 40 W & W Railroad .... 6:00 p m
For South and way stations W C & A R R— 3:00 p m
For North, Magnolia, Goldsboro, Wilson.... 6.00 p m
For Charlotte & stations—C C R R, ex Sunday 6:00 am
For points between Charlotte and Hamlet and Weldon and Hamlet, and Cronly, Maxton & Laurinburg, 6 45 p m
For Newbern and stations W., N. & N.R. R 6.30 a m
For Jacksonville, N C, and Pollocksville, except Sunday, 1.30 p m

MAILS READY FOR DELIVERY (WHEN THE TRAINS ARE ON TIME).

From Mt. Airy and points C F & Y V R R 6:45 p. m
From Charlotte and points C C R R........ 1.15 p m
From South and points W, C & A R R......12.40 m
From Landings Cape River, Tuesday, Friday 8.00 a m
From North—Magnolia, Goldsboro and Wilson—"Shoofly .... 11.00 a m
From South—W & W train No. 41 .... 11.00 a m
From Southport .... 3:30 p m
From Shallotte and Brunswick Co—Monday and Thursday .... 7.30 p m
From North and way stations W & W R R 7.30 p m
From Charlotte and stations, C C R R and points between Weldon and Hamlet 9.00 a. m
From Newbern and stations W N & N R R except Sunday, 7.30 p m
From Jacksonville, N. C, and Pollocksville.. 1:00 p m
Average time consumed in delivery of Special Delivery letters, 12 minutes.

GEO. L. MORTON Postmaster.

THE

CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN, Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS, Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH, Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE, President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE, Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY, Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER, Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON, Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

SPECIAL SALE!

SATURDAYS ONLY.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

BROOKLYN CASH STORE.

Men's and Boy's Undershirts 13½c each.
Men's and Boy's Overshirts 13½c each.
Ladies' 10c Vests 4c each.
Men's regular made Suspenders 7c each.
15c fast black Socks and Stockings 10c per pair.
50c Corsets, Saturdays only, 39c each.
12½c Zephyr Ginghams, pretty styles, 5c per yard.
12½c figured Lawn, 32-inch wide, 5c per yard.
Bleaching and Unbleaching only 3c per yard.
7c Unbleaching, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
10c linen finish Handkerchiefs 5c.
58c Negligee Shirts 35c each.
$1.25 Negligee Shirts 88c each.
25c all Silk Neckties only 13c each.
10c Ribbon, all colors, 5c per yard.
Yard wide Sea Island Cotton 4c per yard.
52-inch Turky Red Table Cloth 18c per yard.
5c Toilet Soap 2c per cake.
8c White Lawn, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
Pins, Saturdays only, 1c per paper.
$1.50 Men's Tan Lace Shoes $1.19 per pair.
$1.50 Men's Low Shoes $1.19 per pair.
Men's $2.00 Calf Shoes $1.50 per pair.
Ladies' Opera Slippers 35c per pair.
Men's and Boy's 50c rub. bot. Shoes 35c per pair.
Ladies' $1.25 Com. Sense and Tip Slippers 89c.
Ladies' and Children's $1.25 Pat. Leather Sandals 89c, and lots of other bargains.
Remember, Saturdays only.
Do not wait too long, as lots of these bargains cannot be duplicated.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Next to Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 118. july 27 tf

RICE, RICE.

10 barrels common Rice.
10 bags Java Rice.
25 bags best Japan Rice.
10 boxes Borax Soap.
30 boxes Riverside Soap.
25 boxes Boss Soap.
10 boxes D. D. Soap.
Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

July 31 tf D&W

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association will be held at the Orton House, in this city, Tuesday, August 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, Secretary.

jul 30 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Final Sale.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR GENERAL 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AND THE BEGINNING OF OUR

Final Sale

Takes Place the 1st of August.

We have only a few days in which to close out the balance of our stock. The GREAT DISCOUNT SALE relieved us of the bulk of it, but the rest must go and we call it a

Necessity Sale.

It is a final one also, and you have only a very short time in which to take advantage of it.

This will be a HARVEST WEEK for the

Bargain Gatherers.

This sale is different from all others and the various lots put forward increase in real value WHILE THE PRICES GET STEADILY SMALLER.

Read the Items.

Figured Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, all wool, only 25c, worth 60c to $1.00.

Challies, all wool, 8c a yard, worth 20c a yard.

1,000 yards evening shades in Cotton Fabrics, as pretty as Crepons, only 5c a yard.

5,000 yards Cotton Crash, only 3c a yard.

1,000 yards Elastic at [illegible]c a yard.

1,000 yards Veiling at 10c a yard, all Silk.

100 boxes Soap—Tropical Boquet, three cakes in each box, only 15c a box, worth 25c.

5,000 cakes Castile Soap, three cakes for 5c.

Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

1,000 yards Lace at 5c a yard, worth 15 and 20c.

200 Corsets, including "Warner's Health," "Bridal," "Diamond" and other well known brands, only 50c a pair.

500 Gent's Suspenders at 25c, worth 35c.

100 Silk Belts at 10c each.

A good Machine Cotton, two spools for 5c.

100 yards all Silk Grenadines at 75c a yard, worth $1.50.

All our 50c Waist Silks at 40c yard.

We will move to No. 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

aug 1 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895,

Clyde Line Steamers for

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

and GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co, Gen'l Agts.

5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.

july 27 1w

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 28 tf The Druggist.

WANTED,

MAN TO CLEAN OUT CISTERN.

Apply at

aug 1 2t STAR Office.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper n North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate o 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to he position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1895

IS IT UN-DEMOCRATIC?

By some peculiar process of reasoning that the man of average intelligence can't comprehend, the late-day Democratic advocates of the gold standard undertake to prove that the demand for the free coinage of silver is un-Democratic. They might, with equal pertinence and equal force contend that it is un-American. They assert this in the face of the fact that there never was a Democratic platform framed in this country which declared against silver, and there never was one framed since the silver question has been a subject of contention that did not declare in favor of silver, not for silver monometallism but for bimetallism, for the concurrent use of both silver and gold.

A declaration for bimetallism is substantially a declaration for the free coinage of silver. To stop the coinage of either metal—gold or silver—would be virtually and eventually to force monometallism of the coin of which the coinage was continued. Continued coinage is as necessary to keep up the volume of coin money as flowing streams are necessary to keep up the volume of the river. Money—both silver and gold—is hidden, hoarded, is lost on land and on sea, and thus passes out of circulation and makes the coinage of more necessary to prevent depletion, so that it logically follows that if we are to have bimetallism in the true and full sense we must have continued coinage of both gold and silver, whether it be free coinage or not.

Who ever heard the assertion made before 1873 that the free coinage of silver was un-Democratic? If it was not un-Democratic before 1873 how could it become un Democratic since 1873? Could the gentlemen who met in convention in 1892 make a new creed of Democracy and set aside the Democracy of a century? They couldn't do that if they would, and they wouldn't if they could, and they didn't try to do it, and yet some of the gold standard champions try to make it appear that the platform adopted by that convention prescribed a new test of Democracy, and that test is opposition to the free coinage of silver, a position which can be sustained neither by the language of the platform nor by the history of the financial plank as bearing on the free coinage of silver. That plank was a square out declaration for the double standard, and for the free coinage of silver upon international agreement as to the ratio between the coins. If international agreement could not be secured then it favored free coinage by such legislation as would maintain the parity between our different kinds of money. Eight persons out of ten construed that platform as a declaration for free coinage on one of two conditions, the former of which required the co-operation of other nations, the latter of which was altogether within our power This was a declaration not only in favor of bimetallism but it was equivalent to a pledge that the Democratic party would use it best endeavors to bring about international agreement and if that failed would enact such legislation as would secure the free coinage of silver. This was the construction put upon that plank by eight Democrats out of ten and that is the construction which its framers intended should be put upon it. We know that was the construction put upon it by the Democratic campaigners in this State, and one of them went so far as to assert that he had a letter from Mr. Cleveland, then the nominee for the Presidency, declaring that he was in favor of free silver.

During the debate on the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act when the friends of silver contended that to repeal that clause without making any provision for the coinage of silver would be a breach of faith and a violation of the spirit of the platform, and the advocates of unconditional repeal asserted that the platform did not commit the party to free coinage, Senator Daniel, who was one of the committee which drafted the platform, emphatically asserted that when the more aggressive silver men demanded in committee that the word free should be inserted before coinage, they were assured that this was unnecessary for that was what the financial plank meant, and that to insert the word free might give the Republicans an opportunity to misrepresent the Democratic party in the section of the country which might have some prejudice on this question, and on these representations and for the sake of harmony the silver men yielded that point.

And yet we are told, and this platform is quoted, to sustain the assertion, that to demand free coinage is un-Democratic. We might as well be told that to demand the repeal of the State bank tax is un-Democratic because the platform only *recommended* its repeal. The man who stands on the platform of 1892, taken in its letter and spirit, must stand by bimetallism, which substantially means the free coinage of silver.

MINOR MENTION.

All good citizens will agree that the dignity of our courts should be sustained, and that neither the courts nor their rulings should be treated with contempt, but very few who have read the editorial in the Asheville *Citizen*, for which it's editor was arraigned before Judge Ewart of the Western Criminal Circuit Court and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to be confined in the Buncombe County jail for thirty days, will believe that Judge Ewart has added anything to the dignity of his court or to his reputation as a just and dispassionate judge by this proceeding. The editorial was based on an order removing a case to be tried from Buncombe to Henderson county on the ground that the defendant could not have a fair trial in Buncombe; expressed surprise at the action of the court, and concluded by saying that "the removal of the case to Henderson is unnecessary, expensive and a reflection upon the intelligence of the people of Buncombe county." This is the paragraph which constituted the gravamen of the "contempt." If any cool-headed man (who is not predisposed to find it) can squeeze contempt of court out of that paragraph, he can do more than we can. The writer of the editorial appeared in court as cited and, through counsel, disclaimed any intention to reflect on the court or to bring it into contempt, but this wasn't enough for the riled dignity of the court which required a fine of $250 (a very heavy fine) and thirty days' imprisonment (a very long term for a man not in very good health, and not in the habit of spending much time in jail) to appease it. This is a matter in which the public, as well as Mr. Robinson, the punished editor, is interested, for the press is the public's mouthpiece, and it will be a bad day when it can be gagged even by a Judge to prevent proper criticism. The courts are a part of the Governmental machinery, and they are presided over by men, not by gods or beings too sacred for criticism. Some of our Judges, especially in these latter days, have been made of very common clay, who did honor neither to their makers nor to the office they held. They are and ought to be amenable to criticism, and when they cease to be the bars between them and abuse, corruption and tyranny will be let down and there will be no telling where the end will be.

* *

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen* is trying to stimulate an interest in tobacco culture in that State, which, it is claimed, is quite as well adapted to the growth of tobacco for cigar-making, for pipes and cigarettes as Cuba is, and also for plug, which we believe Cuba tobacco is not. It was successfully grown in the State as far back as 1850 and yet in the almost half a century it has made but little progress, while its culture within the past twenty-five years has extended into nearly every State in the Union. The difficulty seems to be that the people on the farms do not understand the method of curing the leaf. It must be dried either by sun heat or by artificial process (the method now almost universally adopted) and afterwards put through a "sweating" process, (called down there bitue,) to drive the nicotine out of the leaf. When this is properly done the tobacco is equal to the Cuba tobacco, and commands from $1.50 a pound for wrappers to 35 cents a pound for fillers, while the land will yield from 700 to 1,500 pounds per acre. From this statement it would seem that there is money enough in the business to encourage people to devote time to raising it and to employ experienced Cubans to cure it for them and to teach them how to do it. With land so well adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, with which there is little danger of overstocking the market, and a climate in which there is little danger of frost, Florida should not only become one of the great tobacco-growing States, but also one of the great tobacco-manufacturing States, and both combined would mean millions of dollars annually put into the pockets of the people.

A horse dealer in Charlotte received a few days ago a letter from a Western horse breeder asking if he could sell some horses in this section, as there was no demand for horses out there, and he could find no purchasers for what he had. He didn't get any encouragement from the Charlotte man, and is not likely to get much from any other quarter. The fact is the horse-breeding business has been overdone in this country until the supply has exceeded the demand, even if electricity hadn't come in within the past few years to take the place of the horses where previously many thousands of them had been used. The electric street cars have displaced about 100,000, and there is no telling how many have been displaced by the bicycle, which has come into such general use, and is becoming more so every day, and will become still more so as bicycles become cheaper, and other motive power than the treadle is applied, which will enable many to use them who do not now. But the disuse of the horses relegated by the electric cars and bicycles, large as the number is, would not so seriously affect the demand for and the price of horses if the business had not been so much overdone, for even a couple hundred thousand would not make much of a break in the 15,500,000 reported to be on the farms and ranches of this country in January 1892, which would be about one horse to every four persons. It is estimated that by the depreciation in prices the farmers and stock breeders of this country have lost $425,000,000 within the past three years. Until they very materially reduce stocks the outlook isn't very encouraging for them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— This is a very big country, but it is not big enough to support tribes of men who must live by hunting big game. The country big enough to support one hundred hunters will support 10,000 farmers, and the hunters will therefore have to go—now or by and by.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— Besides making desirable citizens, the Fitzgerald colonists will turn in this direction a considerable stream of Federal pension money which has heretofore gone Northwest. Some millions of pension money turned loose in the South would not be at all objectionable.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Concord *Standard*: A colored agriculturist was at Brown's stable boasting of his garden truck. He has one tomato vine that is 16½c feet high.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Mr. Honbarrier, of Rowan, whose mysterious death was noted, was perhaps accidentally killed. No proof could be obtained to implicate any one. There was a large gash in the back of his head. He had been to Salisbury to witness the double hanging. —— A co-operative colony, which was named for Miss Frances E. Willard, and which takes as its motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," has just purchased 16,000 acres of land in Cherokee county.

— Raleigh *Press:* On Thursday night last the pony belonging to Dr. W. H. Bobbitt was taken from his stables at his farm in St. Mary's township by unknown parties. Mr. Bobbitt had no idea as to the whereabout of his horse, though it was certain that he had been taken from the stables. Last night a telegram was received by Sheriff Walters from the authorities in Goldsboro that the horse was in that city and the thief, George Hinton, was confined in jail. Hinton lived near Goldsboro.

— Winston *Sentinel*: A murder is reported to have been committed near Piney Creek, Alleghany county last Friday night. The killing occurred right near the Virginia line. It appears that a man named Roberts was drinking and went to sleep in the woods. A man named Floyd Cox came up behind him and shot him, killing him instantly. He then took what money the dead man had on his person (about $190) and skipped out. It is supposed that robbery was the only motive for the murder.

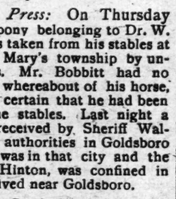
— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Newton Buchanan shot at his brother, Mr. Frank Buchanan, twice with a Flobert rifle this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. The affair occurred at Frank Buchanan's home near the postoffice. Newton was arrested by the police and locked up. The cause of the trouble has not yet developed. Neither of the bullets took effect. Mr. Frank Buchanan is an ex-alderman, and owner of the Arlington Hotel. —— M. A. Kennedy, a farmer who lives two miles from the city, was visited by burglars last night and robbed of $76.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.



A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y su tu th change

LANGUAGE IN ITSELF.

THIEVES' PARLANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT PREVAILS.

All Good Detectives Are Well Versed In It—Some of the Many Terms Employed and What They Mean When Reduced to Plain English.

Any one dropping into police headquarters or a place where men congregate whose business it is to deal with thieves, and who would stop long enough to listen to their conversation, would certainly think he had broken into a strange country where the language was one that never could be learned by any one.

Whenever you hear a man say that some one "took to the high brush," you will know that he means that a man is hiding to escape arrest. Any one who "is four flushing" is doing something under false pretense, or, in other words, he is bluffing. If "he is throwing the bull con," he is simply trying to convince another of something to gain his confidence. Any one whose "graft is stronger than the nuts" has a way of making money dishonestly where the chances are more in his favor than the three shell game, in which there is no possible chance for the player to win.

Any one who has been "thrown down" went into a scheme with another, who at the last minute betrayed him. The same thing happened to a man who was "double crossed." A man who "throws his mitt" is a pickpocket and is now called "Johnny gunstore," instead of "dip." A woman is known as "a moll," and a man who picks her pocket is called "a moll buzzer."

A man without money is referred to as "a lobster" or "a dead one," while a man with money is known as "a good guy." Any woman who has money, and who will spend it, is called "a good fellow."

"Nix, don't crack" is a warning to the one addressed not to say anything, as there is a person in the crowd who should not hear what they have been talking about.

An officer of the law is called "an elbow," but "a copper" is known as a fellow who furnishes the police with information. They were formerly called "snitches."

Confidence men, who sold gold bricks and used other means to swindle old farmers out of big money, are called "big mitt men." A "strong arm guy" is a highwayman or a footpad who resorts to roughness to get money. To "stick up a fellow" is to stop him and take his money and valuables. When "he's there" the person referred to is addicted to smoking opium, but when "he's up against the needle" he is a morphine fiend. "A rattler" is a railroad train, and "a ducat" or "a broad" is a ticket or anything that will admit one to any place where admission is charged. Any one who "tipped" to go any place had to pay his money. To "blow a guy" is to make him spend his money, but the "blow off" is when the victim of a swindler has lost his last dollar or the time when the swindler quits robbing the person he has been working.

"A joint" is a game of any concern that is working under police protection. "A right guy" is a fellow who can be trusted, while a "wrong guy" is one under suspicion. If a man "is on the square" or "on the level," he is honest in what he does or says. "A meal ticket" is a woman who makes money and gives it to her husband, who is a loafer, but is known as "a rat." "The main screw" is the head of anything, but any one who is "screwy" or "nutty" is crazy. The person with the "bad lamp" has something the matter with one eye. "Chops" means mouth, and "his nut" refers to a man's head. To "sling him" means giving him money, and to "touch" means to borrow. "Giving him a hot one" is borrowing money in a hurry, while "giving him the long story" is trying to borrow money on a story of hard luck. When you "get to a guy," you mean that you have succeeded in approaching him. "A wise fellow" is one who knows a thing or two, but a "dead wise guy" is one who is up to everything and could not be swindled at any game. And on the other hand "a dummy" is one who is not well versed in the ways of the world.

When "a split out" is referred to, it is meant that some one was in trouble and a friend stepped in and separated him from the person he is having trouble with. To may be a policeman or any one.

To "go up against a hot one" is always used when some fellow attempts to rob or swindle a victim whom he finds to be smart enough to prevent it. When such a thing happens, the thief "lamms," which means get out of sight or escape. "Johnny Armstrong" is applied sometimes to a sandbagger. "Willie Green" is used as a convenient name to introduce a thief when he does not want his name known. "Colonel Fernorton" and "Judge Fawnakin" are also used. "A soft mark" is one easy to victimize, and "a tough gazabo" is a hard one. "A good thing with the paints" is a fellow who can mark cards. "The trough" is a cheap restaurant, and "a feed" is a swell eating place.

When a man is "next," he knows what is taking place. The "chief flatty" is the chief of police, and the "main fly" is the chief of detectives. A thief's "Jesus" is his diamond stud, and his suit of clothes is his "makeup." To get a thief out of jail is to "spring him," and to send him to prison is to "lose the key on him." If he is "a good man in a push," he is a fellow who will fight his way out of a crowd when caught stealing. "A push" also means a mob of pickpockets working together in a crowd. When a man is "fixed," he has some weapon, but when he is "cleaner than a turkish" he has no weapon of any kind. When a man is "dirty," he has money, but when he is broke he is "clean." Then, again, when one wins another man's money gambling he "cleans him." To "lose a guy" is to get rid of him after he has been robbed. To "kipp" is to sleep, and "to peck" is to eat. "A cold stiff" is one who has money obtained fraudulently, and who will not spend it or loan it to a friend in case of need. "The stir" is the penitentiary, and "the booby house" is jail. There are many others, and new ones are springing up every day. No one knows who originates them, but they seem to be understood by those who use them and those addressed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Changed the Subject.

In Chinese social life there is no woman's world. When a certain American minister at Peking insisted on congratulating the grandees of the foreign office upon the marriage of an honored Chinese envoy to an American lady, the only result was a silence that reminded one of the north pole. Then, after prolonged terror and stupor, Prince Kung remarked, "It is very hot today."

The Boston Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives weekly lectures to coachmen on the proper way to treat dumb animals.

Careful of the Wall Paper.

"I have suffered so much at the hands of the chromo fiend," said the girl bachelor plaintively. "If you have ever moved about any, you will know what I mean only too well. They are the people who cajole the landlord into getting new paper for a room, and then, after a short occupancy, leave it for the next comer with the walls more or less covered with tacks and nail holes, with a neat little bit of plaster knocked out about each one. From having been a victim so often I have determined never to add to the number of these ruthless vandals. So whenever I find it necessary to put a small unframed picture or card on the wall I attach it by means of a large lump of gold beeswax, and there it will stay until I wish to move it to another position and will leave behind no telltale tracks, or tacks, of its presence. I may add in a whisper, by the way, that when beeswax fails me I have found chewing gum a pretty good substitute."—Philadelphia Press.

Treatment For a Flabby Skin.

For a flabby skin the following treatment is recommended: Never use hard water upon it; either preserve rainwater for the purpose, or, if that is impossible, buy distilled water of a reliable druggist. Eat bread that is one day old and choose that which is made from whole meal. A little gluten made into a mush and eaten with rich milk is also said to help in rounding out the face and neck.

Significant.

"Did you know Jack had changed the name of his new mare from Sallie to Mother-in-law?"

"No. Why?"

"Because she interferes."—Boston Beacon.

IN THE TUNNEL.

She was a strange looking old woman, as handsome as an old woman can be, rather elegantly dressed and with the air of one who belonged to good society.

She was sitting next me in the waiting room of the railroad station, but outside her horses were being fed and watered, and she was waiting to rest.

When the whistle sounded, she stopped her ears with both her hands and shuddered violently. When the engine came in sight, she looked at it as one might regard a hideous monster and muttered to herself in a way that made me fancy her not quite in her right mind.

Then of a sudden she turned to me, with a little bow, and said:

"You are traveling by rail, madam?"

I answered yes.

"How can you?" asked my interrogator. "Wherever I go, I go in my carriage. Those cars are so terrible, especially the tunnels."

"But if one is not blessed with a carriage?" I asked.

"Then you must go behind that terrible creature, I suppose," said the old lady, looking toward the engine, "but I'm sorry for you."

"Do accidents often happen in tunnels?" I asked, with an involuntary shudder.

"Accidents!" she cried. "Worse than that. I'll tell you what happened to me in a tunnel. There's time enough, if you don't mind listening."

I bowed. She put her handkerchief to her face for a moment and went on:

"You see that white house on the hill up there? That is mine. There my husband died, there my son married. It was after he married, when I was 60 years old, that this happened. Sixty! Just think of it—a time when life ought to run on without any event whatever—and then romance came to me—romance for the first time in my life, because, you see, I had married without any thought of that, a very good man—but so old—as 16.

"Well, as I said, at 60 he fell in love with me. I think he was 25, and, oh! but he was handsome. I was sitting on my porch when he rode by, and his horse shied at something and threw him at my feet. He seemed to be dead. I had him picked up and brought in, and the doctor and I restored him to life.

"Do you know what he was? I'll tell you. He was a rider at the circus close by, not a gentleman, they said, but his voice was so soft and his way so pleasant that he seemed one, and, then, what did that matter? He called me his good angel; he kissed my hand. At last he told me that he loved me.

"It was strange to hear. I would not listen to him at first, but at last he knelt at my feet, and I—ah, I was a woman still. I kissed him on his forehead, and I promised to be his wife.

"When my son heard of it, he was furious. He said terrible things. 'Mother,' he said, 'if you marry this impostor, who only wants your money, you will rue the day you were born.'

"I did not care for my son's wrath, nor that my friends all turned coldly from me. I married Adolphe, and we were very happy.

"As soon as we were married he began to talk of Europe and of the happy life one led in Paris. So I said, 'We will go to Paris.'

"We made ready to go. Of course we needed money. I had bank notes and checks to a large amount—a little fortune indeed—in my great wallet. I also had my diamonds. Adolphe took care of all these things. To reach the city whence our ship started we were obliged to go in the cars. Even then I hated and was afraid of them.

"I talked and laughed like a girl as we whirled over the country, but he grew more silent, and by the time we reached the tunnel very grave. I remember going into it. Adolphe took my hand and kissed it.

"I sat still. The cars rattled, the darkness grew deeper. I felt a little frightened and reached my hand to touch Adolphe. He was not there.

"I said, 'Adolphe.' There was no answer. I called, 'Adolphe!' again. Oh, it was so terrible—no answer, and the darkness like the darkness of death!

"At last it began to grow lighter. I could see shadow forms, but no shadow of Adolphe. I asked for him. At last they helped me and made search—he was not on the train. No one ever saw him again; he vanished in the tunnel.

"People tried to make me think ill of him. I would not. I, who felt his kisses on my hand still. Satan is envious of happiness, and"— There the old lady lowered her voice. "That thing with the red eye there is satan, though people don't know it. Don't go into the tunnel with him—remember what I say, and don't go into the tunnel"—

"Madam, your carriage is ready," said a middle aged woman, entering just then, and the old lady hurried off, shaking her head as she went and muttering to herself.

"She's been talking about the tunnel, ma'am?" asked the middle aged woman, with a courtesy.

"Yes," I said.

"She never had good sense, I think," said the woman, "and at 60 she married a foreigner, younger than her son. He managed to put half her fortune into checks and such things and ran away with it after they had been married a month. He jumped off a train in a tunnel and got off unhurt.

"He was a rope dancer and good at jumping, or he'd never have done it, and he's living now with some bird of the same feather in Europe. She don't know it or don't believe it, poor old lady! Her wits ain't right, and she thinks satan carried him off. Goodby, madam. The old lady is in a hurry, and I must go to her."—Boston Herald.

The Humiliation of a Pharaoh.

The official Egyptian has apparently no particular respect for the remains of his ancestors, even when these are of royal lineage. Brugsch Bey, who has been assisting M. de Morgan, the Egyptologist, in his explorations, recently discovered a mummy, believed to be one of the pharaohs, and prepared to transport the prize to Cairo. On reaching the railway station he resolutely declined to confide this precious package to the luggage van. This the officials did not greatly mind, but they compelled the discoverer to take a first class ticket for Pharaoh as well as one for himself.

On reaching Cairo there was fresh trouble with the "octroi" officials. "What have you got there?" Brugsch Bey was asked. "A mummy," was the reply. "Ah, you can't get that through without paying." "But," urged Pharaoh's guardian, "mummies surely don't pay 'octroi' duty?" "Don't they?" replied the official. "We will see what the register says." Here the entire staff consulted the register; but, strangely enough, the article in question had been overlooked by the administration. "Well," said the officer, "we will enter that as dried fish. Duty, three piastres!"—Westminster Gazette.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without it procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if COTTOLENE is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds a flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine COTTOLENE, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark given here is on each pail. Sold in three and five lb. pails.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

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Pack of Cards In His Coffin.

At the little village of Nomps-au-Val, near Amiens, a curious ceremony has been seen at a funeral. The deceased was a card playing enthusiast, piquet having been his favorite game. By the terms of his will, a pack of cards had to be placed in the coffin with his body, and certain of his card playing friends were to have a legacy of about £100 apiece on condition that they bore him to the grave and stopped on the way to drink a glass of wine at a small tavern where, to quote his words, he had "spent so many agreeable evenings at cards." The instructions of the will were strictly carried out and a considerable crowd assembled to see the last of the piquet player.—London News.

Keep the Right Side Out.

Like most garments and most carpets, everything in life has a right and a wrong side. You can take any joy and by turning it around find troubles on the other side, or you may take the greatest trouble and by turning it around find joy on the other side. The gloomiest mountain never casts a shadow on both sides at once, nor does the greatest of life's calamities.

She Had It All Over.

An old lady was recounting her troubles and sickness to her doctor, and he had been kindly telling her that she needed rest, when suddenly she ran out her tongue for him to examine, with the exclamation: "And my tongue? Doctor, just look at my tongue." And looking he calmly replied, "Well, that needs rest too."—Lewiston Journal.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BREESWAX ₩ lb	@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	22 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	65
Virginia Meal	60 @	65
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27 @	38
Laguyra	20 @	33
Rio	15 @	31
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	6¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	@	09
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	@	5 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 15
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
First Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	65
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	8½@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (duty saved) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West Indis cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	27½
" in bbls	25 @	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 50
ORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50 @	15 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	13 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT—		
Stack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	3 00 @	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granul'd	5½@	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	5 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 50
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	13½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 90 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 10 for Virgin.

COTTON.—Steady.

Ordinary	4½ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5¾ " "
Low Middling	6 7-16 " "
Middling	6⅞ " "
Good Middling	7 3-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	3 bales
Spirits Turpentine	168 casks
Rosin	352 bbls
Tar	108 bbls
Crude Turpentine	44 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489½@489¾ for sixty days, and 490½@490⅝ for demand. Posted rates 490@491. Commercial bills 488½@489. Government bonds steady. United States bonds higher. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 31—Evening. Cotton steady; middling gulf 7 5-16c; middling 7 1-16c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts — bales; forwarded — bales; sales 1,102 bales, all spinners; stock 175,692 bales.

Futures closed steady: August 6 91; August 6 75; September 6 85; October 6 90; November 6 94; December 6 99; January 7 04; February 7 09; March 7 14. Sales 74,400.

Total to-day—Net receipts 126 bales; exports to Great Britain 8 bales;

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 166 & 24 Av. S., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. At Weshall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The Southern Cultivator

DIXIE FARMER

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Colics, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks. Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaller needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when they come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

IS HOT AND HEAVY.

The Fire on Both Sides at the Silver Debate.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE DISCUSSION.

Harvey Further Elucidates the Principle of Scientific Bimetallism, and Claims That $4,800,000,000 in Primary Money Is Needed to Do Business in This Country on a Safe Basis—Horr Goes Largely Into Comparative Prices of Products.

[Copyright, 1895, by Asel F. Hatch.]

In opening the seventh day's debate on silver Horr referred to a statement made by Harvey that silver dollars of 412½ grains standard silver were coined in 1871 and 1872 for the people of Nevada, Colorado and perhaps California out of silver produced in the United States and under the free coinage law. Horr said he could not understand how it could be as 412½ grains of silver were worth more uncoined than coined at that time. Horr added that he had hunted the matter up and found that the truth was this: "Congress had previously provided that certain foreign silver coins should be redeemable at the treasury and the several postoffices and land offices of the government, at a certain fixed valuation. In the second section of the act of February 21, 1857, congress provided: 'And be it further enacted that the said coins when so received shall not again be paid out or put into circulation, but shall be recoined at the mint. And then the director of the mint also tells us that over $5,000,000 of silver had accumulated in the mints found in the gold during the process of assaying it. The silver dollars which you tried to account for were all coined at the mint in Philadelphia, and not from the silver taken to the mint by our producers at all. I give my authority as the report of the mints of the United States. And I defy my friend Harvey to show any instance from the report of the entire mints where after 1853 a dollar of our American product was ever received for free coinage in any mint in the United States."

Harvey replied: "Mr. Horr has persistently quoted in this debate authorities which he has not produced here in this room. I want that impressed on the mind of the public. He has just made a statement with reference to the coinage of silver dollars that I deny, and he cannot produce the authority here to prove what he has said. I will only answer it incidentally, but sufficiently. I hand Mr. Horr the report of the director of the mint for 1893, and call his attention to 412,463 silver dollars coined at the mint at Carson City, Nev., in the year 1870." He then proceeded with the argument in relation to primary and credit money, prefacing his remarks with the statements that the change to gold standard."

[It should be stated that Harvey has his whole argument prepared—written—and at hand. Each chapter of his book is taken up in its order and discussed. All this matter was gotten up before the debate began and the authorities he depends on are placed in their order among his manuscript. Horr speaks without notes and jumps from one part of the 'School' to another as he finds something he takes issue with.]

Harvey then proceeded with his argument in order, taking it up where he dropped it Tuesday afternoon. He said: "An over-issue of credit money creates a lack of confidence in the ability of the government to redeem it, and a strain on its primary money begins. In other words, it causes a run on the government for the redemption of its credit money. This forces the government to issue bonds to borrow primary money. So long as this unhealthy relative proportion of credit money to primary money continues the run on the treasury will continue and the borrowing by the government must continue. And the more it borrows the greater the strain, as the interest on bonds demanded in primary money will be an additional strain. This is what Mr. Cleveland calls 'an endless chain.' If at a period like the present, when gold only is by law primary money, we increase the stock of credit money by issuing more paper money, or by coining more silver as credit money (the way in which it is now treated), we increase the strain on gold and hasten the financial chaos that must come. The quantity of gold now in the United States is variously estimated at from $400,000,000 to $600,000,000. The quantity of credit money outstanding is about $1,000,000,000. Hence a surplus of from $400,000,000 to $600,000,000 of credit money is now in circulation, and the run on the United States treasury must continue till the credit money is reduced to the quantity of gold in the country, or the stock of primary money is increased.

"Each time a government gold loan is made with, say, the Rothschilds behind the treasury, temporary confidence will be restored and prices will advance. The government supplying itself with gold causes the gold hoarders in the United States to let their gold out. But as the golden sand in the hour glass at Washington runs out again, as it must, a scare returns, gold hoarding begins again, the demand for gold increases, and prices correspondingly fall. The end is national bankruptcy. To correct this system is national prosperity."

Horr then showed that Harvey had mistated the facts when he said 412,463 in silver dollars had been coined in the Carson mint in 1870, and that it was 12,463. Harvey having read the dollar mark as a figure "4." Harvey admitted this, and Horr went on: "Now this mint report which he handed me shows that after 1870 up to 1874, in the entire mint in Carson City there were only coined 19,288 of the old silver dollars. The mint report will show that those were coined from the silver accumulated in assaying the gold taken to that mint. I now proceed to state that up to this moment Mr. Harvey has not said one word upon the real question in debate. He spent hours to prove that the law of 1878 was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. I gave a short succinct history of the origin of the bill and the steps taken in its passage. He has not successfully controversed a single statement of mine. He has nowhere proven any act of bribery or the influence of money in a single step taken during the progress of that bill through congress. He has printed long tables to prove that when the entire world, except England, was attempting to control the price of silver by legislation, they succeeded in keeping the legal price within five cents on the dollar of the market or commercial price, and that generally the variation between the market price and the legal price was only about two points.

"I have shown that a variation of one quarter of one point has thus far been sufficient to drive the dearer metal from every country in the world. But suppose we admit that by the concerted action of these countries, including all Europe, except England, they did prevent, with the conditions that existed in those days, a variation of more than two points between the legal and commercial ratio, that does not help Mr. Harvey in this debate in the least. That does not tend to show that the United States government alone with the entire civilized world refusing free coinage of silver and when the difference between the commercial ratio and the legal ratio is 16 points, can restore the old ratios. It proves that if the combined action of the civilized world, except Great Britain, with the half civilized nations—all that have silver working to help them—could not maintain a parity between the legal and commercial ratios when the production of gold and silver were nearly the same, now when the production of silver has increased twice as fast as that of gold it is folly to claim that this nation alone can restore that old ratio.

"Mr. Harvey admits as much when he provides for cutting down the size of the gold dollar. He has not had the hardihood to claim that the United States alone can restore the old ratio. I think he does not desire to have any such thing occur. He says reduce the size of the gold dollar—tells us that the gold dollar has been constantly advancing in price, and that the silver dollar has remained stationary. He says over and over again that an ounce of silver will exchange for as much of human productions today as it ever would. Now, my proposition is that gold has remained nearly stationary in price since 1873, and that silver has fallen in price in accordance with the great law of supply and demand."

Harvey began on taking the floor by saying: "The table on production of silver for the world shows the world's production in 1850 to have been $40,800,000, and that the production increased each year till 1872, twelve years later, when it was $65,280,000. Here was an increase of 64 per cent. in twelve years in the production of silver. Now if you are right, why did not this increase break down the price of silver from 1860 1872? And before you answer I call your attention to the twelve years, 1872 to 1884, when the increase is 68 per cent., 1 per cent. less than the previous twelve years, during which time the price of silver had fallen 17 per cent."

Horr said he would take time to think over that question, and Harvey continued: "Mr. Horr challenged me to show where any dollars were coined outside of the Philadelphia mint. I did that. Now I want to say to Mr. Horr, while disputing all that he has said, that the silver derived from gold in refining gold at the mints was not coined into dollars, but was coined into fractional silver. Suppose a man in Nevada had a lot of silver bullion and wanted it coined in those years into silver coin. Now 2 or 3 per cent. premium for silver would be no inducement to that man to ship that bullion to London—that is where this premium was; it wasn't here nor in New York. The freight and insurance and expressage would more than consume that 2 or 3 per cent., not to speak of his being out of the use of his money in the meantime. Hence he would take it to the United States mint and have it coined into money that he could use immediately."

Resuming the matter of credits Harvey said: "To say there is $4,800,000,000 deposited in the banks is to say at the same time the banks are drawing interest on $3,800,000,000 of it. It works this way: A deposits $10,000 in a bank. B borrows the $10,000 from the bank, but does not take the money; it is placed to his credit. Now the $10,000 has swollen to $20,000 on deposit. The $10,000 is still in the bank. C comes in and borrows it, and places it to his credit. Now there is $30,000 on deposit. Interest is being paid on $30,000 of it. A has $10,000 to his credit, the capital in his business, on which he is paying no interest. B and C have each $10,000 to their credit as capital in their business, and they are both paying interest."

Horr took the floor with the remark that he would discuss that later "in its regular order" and proceeded: "It is all idle talk, Brother Harvey, about silver costing $2 an ounce. To add to the cost of producing an article all the money that has been lost in mining speculations and gambling is too ridulous to announce as an economic proposition. There are mines in the United States that can produce silver, and save money, at 15 cents an ounce—large mines that are doing that very thing today."

He then quoted M. L. Scudder, who, naming the mines and having seen the books, said silver was produced in one mine at a fraction over 13 cents and in another at 26 cents an ounce.

Harvey rejoined: "What Mr. Horr has said about the cost of producing silver he could have said with a great deal more force about the cost of producing gold. Gold, dollar for dollar, costs a great deal less than silver does." He then read from Del Mar on the History of Money: "Apart from other considerations there can be but little doubt that the average cost of producing a pound of silver, from the beginning of the world to the present time, has been far greater than that of producing a pound of gold." He then told of the uncertainties of silver mining—how you never know just "where you are as," as it were; how we all know that of 100 of our friends who may go into silver mining, ninety-nine come back "broke." He said that the mines continued to produce because men would gamble—risk their money on the hope of making a fortune suddenly, and because a large per cent. of the product of the mines is gold. Only three or four silver mines are left in the United States that are paying. To Scudder's statements he replied by declaring that Scudder was a fraud, who was sent out to Colorado to defame his own country, the willing servant of the National Banking association.

Horr denied that it cost as much to get a pound of silver as a pound of gold. It had not been done for many thousand years. Del Mar would show the separation in value from 4 to 1 down. "The gap has always been widening and silver has always been getting cheaper. So has gold." He then took up the question of the effect of demonetization on the farmer: "Brother Harvey, in Monday's debate stated that owing to the resumption of specie payments from 1873 to 1879 the silver legislation of 1873 did not affect prices very much until 1879. To measure the effect of silver legislation, then, upon the farmer I will compare the value of their crops before and since 1879. I will compare the five years from 1875 to 1879 with the five years from 1890 to 1894. I will use the home value of the crop, or the value of the same to the farmers, and begin with the largest and most important crop of the land, a crop which is worth more to the producers than anywhere here. I refer to corn. In the five years, 1875–1879, there was raised in the United States an average annual crop of 1,175,715,000 bushels, for the five years a total of $3,535,220,162 in currency. This is an average of 36.8 cents a bushel in currency or 35 cents in gold. In 1890 to 1894 they were raising annually on an average 1,624,170,837 bushel with a total value of $3,379,864,093 for the five years, which is 42.1 cents per bushel. Here is an advance in gold of 7.1 cents a bushel between the two years."

Harvey replied: "As to corn. (See statistical abstract, page 284). For 1879 we produced in the United States 1,002,719,000 bushels of corn. We then had a population of 40,596,000. In 1894 the United States produced 1,219,770,052 bushels, with a population of 68,975,000. For 1879, 24½ bushels per capita; for 1894, 17¾ bushels per capita. Seven bushels less per capita in 1894 than in 1879.

"Take it another way. The number of farm animals (corn-eating animals) in the United States for the years 1879 and 1895 is shown by the same statistical abstract, pages 293 and 294, and by taking the corn crop for these two years, as shown on page 284, we find that there were ten bushels of corn to each animal for the year 1879, and only 7¾ for each animal for 1894." The uses of corn had also vastly multiplied in the intervening years.

Horr then proceeded with the value of farm products: "In 1875 to 1879 the nation raised each year an average crop of 371,787,76 bushels of oats; they were worth during those five years $5,838,068.04, or 31¼ cents per bushel in currency, or 30.6 cents in gold. In 1890 to 1895 the average annual oat crop was 644,783,855 bushels, with a total value for those five years of $1,066,907,876, or 34.4 cents a bushel in gold. These figures show that the greatest cereals have not been decreased in price by the legislation of 1878. Silver has been constantly going down, corn and oats are higher in gold value than they were in the five years previous to 1879.

"I will now refer to wheat. The price of wheat was depressed because it was so largely exported. The value of the other grain was maintained, yes advanced, because corn and oats are mainly marketed upon the farms upon which they are raised. Let us now strike a balance for these great cereals in the United States. The United States from 1875 to 1879 produced of corn, oats and wheat an annual average of 2,111,535,219 bushels, with an annual average value in currency of 46.7 cents a bushel, or 44.4 cents in gold. From 1890 to 1894 they raised an average crop of 2,735,637,120, with an average value of 44.4 cents a bushel. This is exactly the same as the gold average for the years before the silver legislation; before, according to Brother Harvey, the effect began to be felt in the prices of the United States."

Harvey replied by stating that a farmer in Mexico sells wheat in London at $1.26 per bushel in silver and pays $1.26 of debt. We sell our wheat at London at 65 cents, and can pay no more than 65 cents worth of debt with it. He then said that the question of the amount of money needed in this country was an important question and figured it at $4,800,000,000. This was primary money. He ridiculed the confidence idea.

Horr took up the statement about the Mexican farmer and his wheat. He said the Mexican who sold his wheat got Mexican money. The American got American money. The latter could go to Monterey and depositing the dollars he got for his wheat get just twice as many Mexican dollars therefor. Harvey objected as to the American farmer that he could not pay so much debt with the money he got and Horr said he would come to that later.

He said: "In 1873, when this act passed, calicoes averaged 11½ cents a yard. The farmer can buy it now for 5½ cents, cheapened not by cutting in two the measure of value, for we have the same measure of value we had then, but cheapened by the great law of cheaper production. A reaper which then cost $170 can be bought today for $70. A mower which cost $90 then can be bought now for $45."—and so on. "Silver has been cheapened in precisely the same way. So have iron, copper, lead, aluminium and every other leading commercial article."

Harvey said: "You may cheapen a thing with reference to the time required to produce it, but if the man that handles the machinery that does it does not get enough for the work to hold him up as a responsible citizen in the community, wherein does your cheapening process help him any?" Horr had not mentioned the property most in demand in the world—money. All these things Horr had enumerated would only bring half as much money. Legislation has been in the interest of men owning money.

Horr then put in a table giving the prices of nine agricultural products, including wheat and cotton, prepared by the agricultural department, showing that from 1875-9 to 1890-4 the prices had not declined.

Horr further proceeded to quote statistics to show the increase of wealth in the United States between the years in consideration. Harvey replied: "He said that we had increased in wealth. Nobody disputes that. Now does our increase in wealth go to show that my proposition was not true that the owners of money and securities are exchanging their property and absorbing yours?"

Horr then went back to the question asked by Harvey as to why the increase of the production of silver from $19,831,000 in 1890, to $65,250,000 in 1872 had not affected the price, while a slightly less increase from 1852 to 1884 had caused the price to fall 17 per cent. He said: "The reason why silver did not fall between 1850 and 1872 was because of the enormous demand for it in the Orient. Muhall (page 536) gives the imports to India alone from 1851 to 1870 at $510,000,000, while from 1870 to 1880 she took only $250,000,000. The entire production of silver from 1851 to 1870 was $500,000,000, and was utterly absorbed by India alone, while the production from 1870 to 1880 was $655,000,000 more than India absorbed."

He said the demand for silver had not decreased since demonetization and to prove it said we alone had coined $600,000,000 since 1872. In reply to the Sauerbeck table he said it was made up for England "a country where nobody claims, who knows anything about it, that the laboring men have the comforts of life that they have here in the United States."

Harvey closed the day's debate with a philippic against the money power which, he said, was dominating the world. He said: "We are making in the United States today the last stand of freemen in the civilization of the world. That same money lending influence arose two thousand years ago and struck down civilization."

At the close a number of questions were asked, and when that was completed the debate was, at Horr's request, adjourned over one day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN OLD MYSTERY SOLVED.

Kittie and grandma were playing at acting.
Kittie was Mother Eve, she said.
"Why, I was thinking," said dear grandma,
"The old Mother Eve was dead.

"Well, Mistress Eve, how did you live through the flood,
The flood so deep and so dark?"
"Oh, grandma, nobody knew," Kittie said,
"But I was on top of the ark."

"Did you live without food for forty days?
Did you neither dine nor sup?"
"Oh, grandma, the raven that never came back—
I ate that raven up!"
—Martha Young in Wide Awake.

TOOTH WORMS IN CHINA.

Dentists Don't Pull the Teeth When They Throb In the Head.

It would seem that in dentistry, as well as in ways that are dark, "the heathen Chinee is peculiar," and in The Journal of the British Dental association Mr. C. Robbins has communicated some curious essays on the subject written in English by Chinese students at the Anglo-Chinese college, Fuchau. They describe in quaint language the performance of the dentists, who are usually itinerants of the Sequah order.

"Now let me advert to the practice of arresting the tooth worms. One of my relatives was once attacked by a severe cold, and after the cold was broken up, by restoring activity to his skin, he had a neuralgia, which gave him such an intense suffering that he could neither eat nor repose, but moaned with a voice so audible and so plaintive that it sent a thrill to the heart of every one in the house. On the second day his suffering increased to a remarkable degree. Indeed it is impossible even at this distant period to reflect without horror on the miseries of his toothache state. Finally he submitted to the operation of a woman dentist, whose agency was to arrest tooth worms.

"Her general operation is as follows: A chopstick and a silver pin are the only instruments she requires in her normal act. She is willing to exhibit them to any one who conceives an inclination of discerning her trickery. She brings the chopstick in contact with the diseased tooth and cautiously pokes it through with a pin in search of the odious worms; after awhile she scrapes out a lump of yellow minute worms on the chopstick and immerses it in a cup of water. Each lump consists of from 10 to 15 worms, and sometimes 200 or 800 worms are scraped if the patient makes an exact bargain at first that the fee should be defrayed according to the number of worms scraped. The general fee is 400 cash (1s. 2d.), and only the poor may take advantage of being in penury to pay 200 cash."

Old English Houses.

Many old houses throughout the country have long been famous for the quaint and humorous inscriptions painted or carved on one of their exterior walls. On the portico of Arlay Hall, the seat of the Warburton family, there is inscribed this welcome:

This gate is free to all men good and true;
Right welcome thou, if worthy to pass through.

And at Loseley House, Surrey, there is a Latin inscription over the doorway to this effect, "I am shut to an enemy, but am always open to a friend." Above the door of a house at Salvington, Sussex, in which Selden was born, there is a Latin couplet much to the same import, and Montacute House, Somerset, has these two lines carved:

Through this wide opening gate
None come too early, none return too late.

Under a variety of forms we find the same maxim on different houses, and at Fernay Hall, in the parish of Almondbury, over one of the doorways, are the words, "An honest man may enter," and on the reverse side facing the spectator when leaving the premises, "A cheat may be off."
—London Standard.

Satisfied.

They tell a story of a little girl who belongs to a cabinet family, and the story goes this way:

The little girl is as polite a little midget as you'll find anywhere, and has been admirably trained.

She went out to luncheon the other day with her mother, at the house of an old friend of the family.

There was a dish of beautiful jelly on the table, molded in the form of a pyramid, and the little girl looked at it with longing eyes, far too polite to ask for it.

At length the hostess, noticing her admiration, asked mamma's permission to give her some.

It was a generous helping, and the little maid ate it all, but after the first spoonful her look of delight disappeared. When she had finished it, "Won't you have some more?" asked the hostess.

"No, thank you," responded the little guest shyly. "It isn't nearly so nice as it looks."—Washington Post.

"Blind Tom," the idiot pianist, remembered nearly 4,000 compositions.

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N. Hompshire	65,797,019	159,782	411 35
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Massachusetts	369,596,385	1,131,208	326 67
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R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.
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Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.
Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 9 p. m. June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

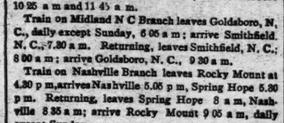
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 5	No. 3		No. 4	No. 6
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv.... Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 42	3 47	Lv... Jacksonville.....Lv	3 32	10 43
11 22	4 30	Lv... Maysville.....Lv	2 52	10 03
11 43	4 53	Lv.. Pollocksville.....Lv	2 06	9 55
12 25	5 30	Ar.. Newbern Lv	1 20	9 20
	6 37	Ar— Morehead City— Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains of A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6 30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a. m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MANTENIS,
Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 9.20 A M a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 7.00 P M p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.57 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.58 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkinson 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p 5.45 P M m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 3.18 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 10.00 a m p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 9.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a 11 50 a m m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.35 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkinson 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Manchester Markets—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MANCHESTER, July 31.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: The demand for manufactured cottons has been anything but vigorous, and the offers of buyers have mostly been declined. Occasionally manufacturers, however, are sufficiently anxious for business to accept orders, which, under normal conditions they would incontinently refuse, while others accept business at a loss, which is no greater than would be incurred by allowing their looms to remain idle. The difficulty in securing satisfactory employment for looms throws a gloom over the yarn market, in which the experience of sellers is most discouraging. The spindles that are generally engaged in producing yarn from American cotton are running full time, while the takings are much under the current production. Unless the demand for this product develops very soon the necessity for curtailing the supply will become imperative.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced seven to nine points, closed steady, with sales of 74,400 bales. New Orleans advanced seven to eight points. Liverpool was easier on the spot, but without quotable change; the sales were 10,000 bales. Futures there declined one half to one point, but recovered this and advanced one-half to one point, distant months showing the firmness, closing very steady. In Manchester yarns were weak, closing irregular. The port receipts were 126 bales, against 359 this day last week and 572 last year. Spot cotton was 1-16c higher here, with sales of 1,102 bales for spinning. Southern markets were generally slow and unaltered. Mobile declined one-eight of a cent.

To-day's features: To those who supposed that the crop conditions of late had been favorable, the weekly Government report must have been an unpleasant surprise Too much rain in Louisiana and Arkansas, too much grass in Mississippi, shedding in the Carolinas, Florida and Louisiana, and irregularity of the size of the plant in Texas, where, moreover, it is one to three weeks late, were not features calculated to make the shorts content to stand by their position. On the contrary, there was a good deal of covering, owing to this adverse crop news, and prices made a very fair advance, considering the continued narrowness of the market. Liverpool opened easier but closed slightly higher, and the spot sales there were larger, while here in New York a very good spot demand prevailed at some advance. It is understood that a larger business has been done in spot cotton here of late than has yet been reported officially. Most operators are disposed to hold off for a while awaiting further developments, but there is no doubt that the bears were less confident to-day.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Dull—Pork, Ribs and Lard Weak and Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Wheat began below where it left off last night and with occasional interruptions, whilst the bears took their profits, continued its descending course through the session. Scattered liquidation of "Long" wheat and steady selling by believers in a lower standard of values kept kept prices on the move all day. Shortly before the close there was a few more buyers than offerrings could quite accommodate and nearly a moderate rally occurred. The day developed no new features of the situation and holders disposed of their wheat at a sacrifice. September wheat opened from 70⅜ to 70¾c, declined to 69⅛ to 69⅛c closing at 69⅝c—⅜ to ½c lower than yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and from 1 to 1½c. per bushel lower.

Corn—The friends of corn were either out of town or in hiding. Very few traders had the courage to buy it for a rise and as a matter of fact, the offering did not indicate any aggressive activity on the part of the short sellers. A narrow range and an easy tone explained the condition of to-day's market. September corn opened at 42⅞c, sold between 43 and 42⅝c—closing at 42⅝ to 42⅜c—⅛ to ⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c lower.

Oats kept in about the same relative position as corn. No particular trading took place, the transactions consisting mainly of sight scalping operations for local account. September oats closed ¼c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were easy to steady.

Provisions—Some of the packers afforded a little support to the product at different periods in to-day's session, but as a rule very light and by no means permanent. The demoralization of the hog market and the weakness of grain were too powerful in their influence to be resisted The closing moments were the weakest of the day. September pork lost 40c; September lard 10c, and September ribs 17½ to 20c by the trading.

Advices from Salt Lakers who are sammering near Yellowstone Park, and who recently passed through Jackson's Hole, indicate that the reports of the Indian outbreak have been greatly exaggerated.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK. July 31.—Spirits turpentine steady at 27¼@28c. Rosin dull and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 87 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 25; receipts 148 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 654 casks; receipts 1,175 casks. Rosin firm at decline; sales 6,000 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 10 D $1 30, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 65, K $1 90, M $2 20 N $2 35, window glass $2 55, water white $2 75.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

may 23 tf

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS

THE STATE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

John E. Hurst, the Millionaire Merchant, Nominated for Governor—A Victory for Gorman Over the Cleveland Democrats—Points in the Platform Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 31.—Mr. John E. Hurst, senior member of the well known Hopkins Place dry goods firm of Hurst, Purnell & Co., was this afternoon nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention on the first ballot. Senator Gorman and I. Freeman Rasin thereby scored a decisive victory over their opponents, the Cleveland Democrats. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Marion DeKalb Smith, of Kent county, to succeed himself as Comptroller of the Treasury, and of State Senator Chas. C. Crothers, of Cecil county, for Attorney General.

The surprise of the committee was the almost total desertion of the re-assessment advocate, State Senator Thomas G. Hayes. He received but two votes on the roll call.

A stormy scene is said to have taken place between Mr. Hayes and Senator Gorman just before the committee met, which undoubtedly accounts for Mr. Hayes' lack of votes. It is creditably stated that Mr. Hayes accused Mr. Gorman of base deceit and double-dealing, and ended up his tirade by charging the senior Senator with having sold him out.

Not fifty delegates were in the auditorium of the Harris Academy of Music at noon, the hour named for calling the committee to order. It soon became noised about that the dearth of delegates was due to a conference at the Hotel Carrollton, which had not been concluded at the noon hour. Senator Gorman was reported as having encountered unexpected opposition from the counties toward the head of the slate fixed up last night. Mr. Hurst's known anti-reassessment views made it impossible, the county leaders told Mr. Gorman, for him to command anything like a full Democratic vote. Several conferences followed this bombshell, and as the delegates came struggling into the convention hall there were many rumors of new deals and combinations.

Chairman Talbot of the State Central committee rapped the convention to order at 12:30 o'clock. There was an entire absence of decorations in the hall, which had rapidly filled up until 2,000 persons were in the seats. Mr. Talbot made a brief address and introduced Bernard Carter as temporary chairman.

In addressing the Convention Mr. Carter, who is one of Baltimore's leading lawyers and an eloquent speaker, said that he expected the nominees to be of high character and fully qualified to fill the positions to which they might be named, and he therefore expected for them the unanimous support of all Democrats. Not only was the Governorship, Attorney Generalship and Comptrollership at stake this year, but it would also be necessary to elect a majority of the Legislature, so that a Democrat could be elected to the U. S. Senate to succeed Charles H. Gibson. Several of the State Senators to be elected this Fall will also have an opportunity to vote for a successor to Arthur P. Gorman two years hence. In concluding, Mr. Carter begged for harmony among the factions and united support of the Convention's nominees.

It was evident that the galleries had been packed in the interest of Mr. Hurst. Mr. Carter's address was frequently interrupted by cheers for Hurst, until finally Mr. Carter warned the crowd that further interruptions would not be tolerated, but that summary action would be taken if the offence was further indulged in, excepting at appropriate times.

The usual committees were appointed. A motion was adopted that all resolutions be referred to the Committe on Resolutions without debate. There was quite a volume of noes when the question was put, but Chairman Carter very quickly decided the motion as adopted.

While the Credentials and Resolutions Committee were out the occupants of the gallery yelled themselves hoarse and the band played stirring music. The crowd in the Academy had been augmented by a few hundred persons, most of them being brought in in Mr. Hursts' interest. They were of the leather-lunged variety, and yelled all other noisy yellers to a standstill. Meanwhile the delegates who were not out with the committee sat in their seats glum and silent. The scene was in striking contrast with former Democratic conventions in Maryland. Heretofore the dove of peace floated above, and a feeling of harmony prevailed throughout; to-day ill-feeling and discontent filled the air.

Ex-Governor Jackson sat in the Wicomico delegation with hardly a word for anyone.

Governor Brown got no further than the main entrance to the Convention Hall, when he froze up and disappeared.

Senators Gorman and Gibson were reported to be under the Academy roof, but they were not visible to the 300 leaders who sat on the stage, nor to the persons in front thereof.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contests, and recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent, The report was unanimously adopted, and Chairman Carter stated that no further business would be considered until the Committee on Resolutions reported.

Col. Victor Baughman, of Frederick county, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported a platform, of which the essential features are as follows:

"Upon the declaration of principles set forth in the National Democratic platform of 1892, and under the inspiring leadership of our great candidate, Grover Cleveland, [great cheering] the Democracy of the Union obtained control of the executive and legislative departments of the Government in the memorable contest of that year; and in full view of current events which have since occurred, the representatives of the Democracy of Maryland in State Convention assembled, proclaim their firm adherence to the principles declared in that platform, and their unabated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and fidelity of President Cleveland. [Enthusiastic applause.]

"We heartily commend his administration for the vigor and success with which he has met and overcome the many and great difficulties which the administration of President Harrison and the Republican party left it to deal with, and especially for the courage, sagacity and ability which it has displayed in its determined and resolute efforts to rescue the country from the deplorable evils of a fluctuating, unstable and debased currency and to crush the pernicious financial heresy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Our platform denounced the McKinley tariff law as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. It has been repealed and in its stead we have a law which, while not containing all that the advanced advocates of tariff reform hoped would be secured, gives us, nevertheless, the best tariff which the country has had for thirty-five years and enables us to exult in the accomplished fact that under its practical operation we have come to the full enjoyment of the blessings of restored confidence and renewed prosperity in all branches of industry, while at the same time the national treasury will be supplied with revenues sufficient to meet all the obligations of the Government and maintain unimpaired its high credit at home and abroad."

There was no allusion whatever in the platform to Senator Gorman. It was stated this was his desire, and he gave as a reason, that his course at Washington was not an issue in this campaign. The platform was unanimously adopted.

A roll call was begun for nominations for Governor at a few minutes before 2 o'clock. William Grass, of Baltimore county, was the first to take the floor. He placed in nomination ex-Judge Wm. A. Fisher, of Baltimore city.

Mr. Bernard Carter vacated the chair to put in nomination Mr. John C. Hurst, the millionaire merchant of Baltimore. As Mr. Carter stated that Mr. Hurst was under no obligation to any man, a cry of "Gorman!" was heard. That part of the crowd opposed to Hurst instantly took up the cry, and whenever Hurst's independence or honesty of purpose was alluded to "Gorman!" came from every part of the house, to the great amusement of Hurst's opponents and to the discomfort of the speaker.

William L. Beidler, of the Third Legislative district of Baltimore, placed Ex-State Senator Hayes in nomination.

When Carroll county was called B. Frank Crouse seconded the nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Fisher in an address which elicited a good deal of applause from the anti-Gormanites.

Edward H. Hall, of Harford county, put Hon. Herman H. Stump in nomination.

State Treasurer Spencer C. Jones' name was presented by Charles W. Prettyman, of Montgomery county.

Henry F. Wingert, a beardless boy from Washington county, made a stirring speech in seconding the nomination of Ex-Judge Fisher.

The nominations were closed and at 2.40 the first ballot was begun. The roll call resulted in 79 votes for John E. Hurst, 31 for Wm. A. Fisher, 5 for Spencer C. Jones, and two for Thomas G. Hayes. Before the announcement of the result was made, the vote cast for Hayes and Jones were changed to Hurst, giving him 86, but Judge Fisher's supporters remained steadfast. After the announcement a motion was adopted to make Mr. Hurst's nomination unanimous.

There were no scenes of enthusiasm, and but little applause. The galleries and orchestra circle rapidly thinned out when it became apparent that Mr. Hurst would win on the first ballot; many of the delegates also slipped away, and in a few minutes the academy looked bare and deserted. At 3:30 o'clock the convention adjourned *sine die*.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

A Deplorable Tragedy in Pasquotank County, N. C.—The Murderer Arrested in Norfolk, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C, July 31.—A special from Norfolk, Va., says: Seventeen-year-old Lee Sawyer, of Rosedale, Pasquotank county, N. C., was arrested in Norfolk yesterday and carried back to North Carolina upon the charge of parricide. He gives an account of the killing of his father as follows:

"Father (George Sawyer) gave me a kicking Sunday because I did not get up early enough to cut wood to cook breakfast with. When I went out to cut the wood father gave me the kicking, whereupon I struck him with the axe I was cutting wood with, which cut a gash in his right breast, which, however, was very slight.

"Father ran into the house after the gun and I ran for a nearby neighbor's house, and while there one of his sisters came to borrow a gun cap from the neighbor in whose house I had taken refuge. She told me that father was coming over to kill me, and in a few minutes she returned home with the cap. I saw father come out of the front door with a gun in his hands. I gathered up the neighbor's gun, for I could not escape, and when he was within a distance of twenty steps I fired, the load taking effect in his groin. Then thinking I would also be shot, I threw down the gun and ran, not knowing that I had killed father until arrested. I am willing to return without requisition papers, for I am not afraid now."

Young Sawyer is 17 years old; strong, robust, well dressed and genteel looking. He also claims that his father often treated him harshly, and that recently had been taking out spite against him for buying a pair of shoes without his consent and had been whipping and cursing him daily until the fatal ending.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Section 25 of the Revenue Act of North Carolina Declared Unconstitutional.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31.—Judge Chas. H. Simonton, of the U. S. Court, has handed down a decision in an important case. On the 20th of July a warrant was issued by Justice Carter, against W. J. Hough, of this city, the charge being that Mr. Hough had violated section 25 of the Revenue Act of North Carolina, forbidding the sale of pianos and organs within the State without payment of a license tax of $250. Tucker & Murphy, of Asheville, representing the W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago, and other piano and organ companies, procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Simonton returnable at Flat Rock, July 24th. On that day J. D. Murphy argued the case before Judge Simonton. Yesterday the Judge sent his decision to the United States Court Clerk Paterson's office. In this the Judge holds in favor of defendent, that section 25 is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it is a violation of article 1, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, granting to Congress exclusive right to regulate commerce between the States.

INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Developed at Washington, N. C.—The Agent Fled.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, July 31.—An insurance scandal has developed at the town of Washington. A man had been agent there for a life insurance company which went out of business years ago. Nobody happened to die. The agent continued to collect premiums. Recently one of the insured died. His relatives claimed the insurance and found the company had gone out of business. The agent has fled.

SMALLPOX SCARE

In Patrick County, Va., Near the North Carolina Line.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., July 31.—The smallpox scare in Patrick county, Va., near the North Carolina line, is creating considerable excitement. Three cities have quarantined against the infected district Eight deaths and twenty-one cases are reported up to date. Several citizens are said to be leaving Martinsville and other places near by on account of the disease.

Robert C. Scott, ex-city treasurer of Jacksonville, Fla., was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling $10,707 of the city's funds during his term of office, which expired June 31st. The alleged shortage was discovered by experts employed by the city council.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MISSISSIPPI POPULISTS.

State Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Governor and State Officers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., July 31.—Jackson is full of Populists who have taken possession of the representative hall, the lobby of the capitol and the cheap boarding houses. The object of the meeting is to nominate a Governor and State officers, which some of them have hopes of electing. As far as numbers are concerned the Convention is first-class, but that is about all that can be said in their favor. Three-fourths of them are men who were never out of their county before, and to whom the mule cars, electric lights and water works of Jackson are sights worth gazing upon.

The moving spirit in this gathering is Captain Frank Burkitt, of Okolona, editor of the *People's Messenger*, and for many years a painful thorn in the side of the Mississippi Democracy.

Capt. Burkitt was found in the State library dotting down figures and other data. When asked what they intended to do, he said, "We will put out a ticket for State officers from Governor down."

"Do you expect to elect any of them?"

"Yes, sir. If we can have such a revolution as we did in 1875 we will beat the very tail off you Democrats."

That is the one hope of the Populists, that the Democracy of the State will go to pieces over national finances.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. The Committee on Ccredentials spent an hour making a list of delegates, showing nearly every county represented, all of whom are either farmers or editors of Populist papers.

J. A. Bailey, of Lauderdale, was made permanent chairman, and made a rousing speech on ascending the stand. Committees on resolutions, platform and nominations were then appointed.

T. P. Gore offered a resolution that the thanks of this Convention be extended to Senator J. Z. George for the excellent Populist speech recently delivered at Winona. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Populist State Convention nominated a ticket for State officers, with Frank Burkitt, of Chickasaw, for Governor.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Confirmation of the Reported Landing of an Expedition With Men, Arms and Ammunition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 31.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., to the *Times-Union* says:

Private telegrams received confirm the story of the safe landing of the largest and best equipped expedition that has ever landed in Cuba. As was stated the expedition was commanded by Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Rodriguez. They carried about 280 men, 38,000 rounds of ammunition, 450 rifles, 4,700 pounds of dynamite, one Gatling gun, one cannon and 500 ounces of Dr. Esquinaldos' infallible balm for wounds Dr. Valdez Dominguez went as Colonel of the Sanitary Corps.

Part of this expedition left here early in June in the tug Childs, but after several attempts to land on the east coast of Cuba, returned and camped on Harbor Key, about thirty miles from Key West Shortly after landing, Roloff left them, and it is rumored went North, going via Biscayne Bay to secure another vessel. He returned a week ago last Wednesday on an ocean tug, name unknown. She was covered from stem to stern with canvas, and took on the men and ammunition last Thursday week and steamed for the Bahama Island. He took on General Rodriguez with fifty-six men, 80,000 rounds of ammunition and 150 rifles.

It is reported that Henry Brooks was with the expedition, he having made several visits to Pine Key, coming and going by way of Biscayne bay. He was known here as Mr. Grant. Prominent Cubans here state that the safe landing of the expedition has put new life into the Cuban cause, and its failure to land would have been its death-blow.

FEATHER-WEIGHT FIGHT.

Tom Connelly Defeated by George Dixon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, July 31.—George Dixon, champion feather-weight of the world, won another victory this evening at Union Park Hall, this city, by defeating Tommy Connelly, ex-champion amateur feather-weight of America, in the 4th round. It was the most disappointing fight that has taken place in Boston for years. Dixon clearly showed his superiority over Connelly while the fight lasted.

In the fourth round both men clinched and Connelly suddenly went to the floor, apparently knocked out, but not from a blow. He lay there until the referee had counted nine seconds, when his trainer entered the ring and picked him up. Connelly was as fresh as when he entered the ring. As soon as Referee "Bill" Daly announced Dixon as the winner, Connelly approached the ropes unassisted and said:

"I am not licked and will fight Dixon any time."

From appearances it was clear to the spectators that he did not care to go on with the fight, and laid down to avoid being knocked out.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7; Brooklyn 6.
Boston—Boston 1; Baltimore 7.
Pittsburg—Pittsburg 6; Chicago 11.
Louisville—Louisville 15; St. Louis 7.
Washington—Washington 4; New York 5.
Lynchburg—Lynchburg 8; Petersburg 8.
Richmond—Richmond 7; Roanoke 8.
Mobile—Mobile 9; Nashville 17.
New Orleans—New Orleans 19; Evansville 13.
Montgomery—Montgomery 19; Atlanta 7.
Norfolk—Norfolk 7; Portsmouth 5.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY

Captured by Revenue Officers in Johnston County.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.—Deputy Revenue Collector Hill and Deputy Marshal Grady last night in Johnston county found in the smoke-house of Jno. Wilkins an illicit distillery and some corn whiskey. They captured the still and Wilkins, and the latter is in jail at Goldsboro. He and his wife are 70 years of age, and had been carrying on the illicit business for a long time, and evaded discovery because the people thought they were smoking meat.

WARM WIRELETS.

About 1,500 tailors of the Protective Brotherhood resumed work in New York yesterday.

A white man named Zack Smith was run over and killed by a freight train Tuesday evening near Morganton, N. C. He was either drunk or asleep and sat down on the track. He was killed instantly; he leaves a large family.

When Travelling,

whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig SyrupCo. only. †

THE ALABAMA TROUBLE

Not a Race Riot but a Fight Between Officers and Negro Tenants—Only One Man Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, July 31.—No further trouble has occurred at Brookside since last night. The reports sent out by special correspondents were exaggerated. Only one man was killed, and so far as known two others shot in the legs. It was no race war but a battle between officers and some negro tenants whom the Sloss Iron and Steel Company had notified to vacate. The officers had gone there to serve notices on them, when the two negroes fired upon them. Deputy Sheriff Wood was killed, and if any others were killed their bodies have not been found, and nothing is known of it by the officers.

The *Age Herald* reporter spent the night at the scene of the fight and heard but little talk of a race war, though there was considerable indignation expressed towards the negroes engaged in the shooting.

About a dozen negroes, who are supposed to have been engaged in the fight, have been arrested and are now in jail.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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Mechanics' Home Association Stock. A small number of shares in the tenth series still left. Can be had if applied for this week to W. M. Cumming, Secretary and Treasurer. jy 31 2w

Salesman Wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 30 tf

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received. Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen, on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

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Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

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N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.
Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash,
Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 D&W tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it; and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one spending their address.

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Different Departments

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You Can Buy a

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For 75 Cents.

MANY ITEMS MARKED AT

HALF VALUE.

THE STOCK MUST GO.

KATZ & POLVOGT.

july 28 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

What's the Matter With the Sterling?

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 36 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Buy one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

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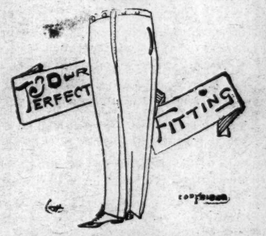

$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

Women Watch for the

Items that suit you best and prices that you think are cheap. This is our moving price and means all cash.

Check homespun 22 inches wide 8½c a yard; Check homespun, 22 inches wide at 4½ and 5c; heavy white homespun ¾ yards at 4c; Rockingham AA, 1 yard wide 4½c; Rockingham A, the heaviest homespun, at 5c; Bleaching, 1 yard, 4½c, better at 5 and 6c. Andrascroggin bleaching at 7c, one yard wide.

Fruit of the Loom, one yard wide, 8c. fine line of heavy dress Ginghams at 5c. Apron checks, all colors, at 5c; with borders, fine goods, 42 inches wide, at 8c. White Lawn at 4 to 18c. 41-inches wide fine white and black, nicely embroidered Shirt Flouncing at 25c, regular price 69c. White Skirt Lace, 42-inches, beautiful goods, 29c, worth 60c. Decorated muslin, worth 10 and 12½c, now going at 8c. Crinkle Crepon in Cream, with blue-black finish, stripe through it, long goods, at 6¼c, worth 10c. White Marseilles, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price 18c. Shirt Waists—Silk finish, Cream, Blue, Black, Red, and Figured, 18 inches wide, at 25c per yard. Dress Lining and Stiffening of all kinds. Spool cotton basting thread at 1c a spool; Dragon at 2c; Coats' thread, all colors and numbers, at 4c a spool. In Hosiery we have children's black hose, Nos. 4½, 5, 6 and 7, for 5c a pair; larger sizes at 10c a pair. This is a special price. Ladies' long leg, London shape Hose, seamless, at 10c a pair, or 3 pair for 25c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.
of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 28 tf

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ON DRAUGHT,

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Harriss Lithia Water.

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Hunyadi Janos.
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Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

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Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS

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They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

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Wilmington, N. C.

ap28tf

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SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 94th Annual Session begins September 5th, 1895. Register for last year shows more than 200 persons under instruction during the year. Special features:—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

J. H. CLEWELL, Principal, Salem, N. C

july 30 1w*

NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres.,
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july 26 2m

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T. H. T. WRIGHT, Head Master. jy 24 1m

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RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

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jy 14 tf Oak Ridge, N. C.

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GOOD SHOES

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Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

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jy 10 tf

Certainly she need Shoes to complete her costume. It is a large want and to meet the case fully the Shoes should be selected from our stock. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oxfords contains all the latest styles. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Don't buy until you have seen our $1 25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords. If you will give us a call you will find that for latest styles and low prices we cap the climax.

Geo. R. French & Sons,

jy 28 tf

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19 Market street.

july 28 7t